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CHINA AND THE POWERS. THEY WILL PROBABLY ADVISE HER TO SUE FOR PEACE.

Dissentions in the British Cabinet Over the War Question-Vexations of Newspaper Men in Russia-The Crasade Against Betting in England-An Italian Admiral Arrested by Mistake as a Spy-The Longpromised Rattrond to Be Built Up Jungan's Slope-M, Castmir-Perter's Enemies Trying to Force Mim to Benign-Success of the War on the Weish Russetters,

LONDON, Nov. 10.-The attack by Sir Halliday Macartney, British Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, upon Lord Rosebery in an interview cabled to THE SUN on last Monday, has caused a sensation fully as great as was expected. The incident bears an even deeper significance than has been intimated. It was an indirect manifestation of serious differences in the British Cabinet regarding their policy toward the war in the East. It has been generally believed for some time that Lord Kimberley was in disagreement with his chief almost to the point of rupture. It was understood also that Mr. Harcourt was in sympathy with the Foreign Secretary. Sir Halliday is none too discreet, but nobody believed that he would make such an amazing attack upon the Prime Minister on his own initiative. His denial of the major portion of this interview two days after its publication deceives nobody, least of all Lord Rosebery, whose annoyance over the criticisms of the Secretary of the Chinese Legation found expression in his speech at the Guildhall banquet last night.

The interview was genuine, and it expressed not only the sentiments held by Macartney, but also, and herein lies its significance, those of Lord Kimberley. It is not too much to say that if the situation was less critical the Foreign Secretary would have resigned nearly a month ago. The probable result of China's last effort to

secure the intervention of the powers is not difficult to anticipate. They will, if they have not already done so, urge her to do the one thing which she seeks to avoid doing, namely, sue for peace from Japan herself. The Emperor of Japan will insist on this gratification of his vanity, and Europe has no justification nor desire to interfere in the matter.

A delightful illustration of that incurable

hypocrisy which is one of England's national characteristics, and which is most exasperating to foreigners, was given to-day in the Dolly Neces. As a Government organ the Neces had to say pleasant things about the Prime Minister's ch at the Guildhall banquet, and it certainly laid on praise with a very large brush, the predominant sentiment of its chief editorial being that Lord Rosebery is a great, self-sacrificing statesman, and that England is the greatest and most unselfish nation in the world. "The Premier did not say one word too much about the danger of those wast European armaments, which seem to in-crease rather than diminish with years. He might, perhaps, have added a word in favor of international disarmament, which was once the dream of romantic missionaries and is now the hope of practical statesmen. It is true that the British navy has lately been strengthened and enlarged, but the purely de-fensive nature of that celebrated force is not oubted by the most captious of critics."

Thus spoke the great international Pecksniff in all his noble singleness of heart and purpose. Other wicked nations raise vast armies each with had ulterior designs against his neighbors, but England, although she sedulously increases her ficet, does so solely for the glory of peace and good will among men. The British navy, in fact, is a great engine of peace, guaranteed not to hurt a fly. It may be orged by cyclcal foreigners that the great English newspaper, amid the general approval British fleet was not strong enough to fight France and Russia combined, and should be made fit to do so with the least possible delay: and that a proposal is afoot to create a new political party pledged, before everything else, to make the army and navy alike more effective News, or any other English paper, will experience no difficult in proving that this move-men: is eminently unselfish and peaceful.

Pathetic stories, some true and some probably apocryphal, about the last hours of the late are appearing in the press of the Continent. The most remarkable is one which purports to describe how the dying monarch himself revised the manifesto which announced his tended as a refutation of the assertion that the o fact there is every reason to believe that the p. oclamation was written, of course in accorda ice with instructions, by the Procureur of the Synod. According to the story, the late Czar pressed his son to give him the manifesto. When se had perused it he expressed his approbation, saying that he felt perfectly resigned, as his work would be continued. He would however, like to add some words which would reassure the Russians and Europe. He then wrote:

We, in the presence of the Most High, record a solemn vow always to make our sole aim the peaceful development of the power and glory of our beloved Russia and the happiness of all our faithful subjects."

Reading the manifesto again Alexander III. paused at the passage, "but also far beyond the borders of Russia the memory of the Czar, who was the incarnation of unawerving loyalty and of peace," and added the words, "a peace which, during his reign, was not once broken."

'It is my claim to glory," observed the Emperor, as he laid down his pen. "I desired peace, the greatest blessing that God can grant us in this world. May misfortune befall those who break it, but you will know how to maintain it with those who are with us and to make others

break it, but you will know how to maintain it with those who are with us and to make others respect it."

There is better evidence of the truth of the following incident. The most intimate friend of the liberator, Cara Alexander II., was the liberal-minded War Minister, Gen. Alexa Mijutin. Alexander III., on taking the Government, dismissed this friend of the father, who left St. Petersburg and went to the Crimes. When the late Czar went to Livadia, sick unto death, he remembered Count Mijutin, sent for him, and they became reconciled. The saged Count was summoned daily to the castle. About ten days before his death the Czar had a long conversation with the Count, and it is asserted, the company in London to whom to apply for an faithful adviser to his successor. Count Mijutin, promised to do so.

Prof. Leyden, since returning to Berlin on Wednesday, has spoken frankly about the case of the dead Emperor. He said that the statement containing a summer of the decrease of the dead Emperor. He said that the statement that a quarrel had taken place about Dr. Zakharin's frankness with the late Czar was a misunderstood report. It was the Czarina, not the Czar, from whom the German Professor whaled to conceal the rule along as possible, out of regard for her delicate health and because he believed the full knowledge of the situation could be of no use to her. Prof. Kakharin's frankness with the late Czar was a misunderstood report. It was the Czarina, not the Czar, from whom the German Professor whaled to conceal the rule and professor while the company of the control of the c

serious delay to the general traffic, especially foreign telegrams. Even messages endorsed argent and paid for at triple the ordinary tariff were greatly delayed. In the case of foreign telegrams it was necessary for the sender to translate the message word for word for the oper-ator. After this the telegram was forwarded to St. Petersburg for the Chief Censor's exequatur before it was sent to its destination. During the

last days of the Emperor's life the censure upon telegrams to foreign journals was very stringent Swari envoys to London, has been quietly buying arms with money procured from nebody knows where and for a purpose which every-body understands. Mr. Huelett says the Swanis will fight hard and long before they will accept the Boer conquest or protectorate, and he is secretly canvassing here for assistance. The Tories seem inclined to make this Swazi business a political question. Some of their plat-form orators have latterly been denouncing the Government's subserviency to the South African Republic, and at least one influential Tory newspaper has opened its columns to a discussion o the best means of privately assisting the Swazis in their fight for independence. War is by no means so improbable as appeared a few months ago, and any white adventurer, American or European, tired of prosaic civilization and able to reach Swaziland with a little money in his pocket and a good gun on his shoulder, may be assured of a hearty welcome and a mili-

tary command more or less exalted.

It is expected that Lord Jersey's report on the Ottawa Colonial Conference will be issued next week. If his lordship's private talk is a reliable guide, he is certain to advocate imperial subventions for a new line of mail steamers between England and Canada and a cable between British Columbia and Australia. If this should prove to be the case the Government will probably submit a bill to Parliament at the next session, for both projects are undeniably popular, and a large majority in the Commons is assured.

The Marquis of Salisbury's daughter, Lady Gwendolen Cecil, is just now engaged in writing pamphlets for use in the general election next year exposing the iniquities of the Liberal Gov-ernment, work for which her ladyship has displayed considerable aptitude; but the book by Miss Balfour, the sister of the other Tory leader, which polite society was prepared to hall with enthusiasm, is not, it seems, to be written at all. Miss Balfour has recently been travelling in England's recently acquired territories in Africa, and it had been announced that she intended to

publish her experience. The Anti-Gambling League has not yet tackled the Jockey Club, as it has frequently threatened. The magnitude of the job has, in fact, evidently frightened these crusaders, and they have de-cided to ask the Government for help. The Home Secretary will receive a deputation of the members of the League, who will ask him among other things to call the police to book for "ignor ing illegal betting in race-course rings while raiding thes influentially patronized betting places in all parts of the country."

That is exactly the principle upon which the Anti-Gambling League has been acting so far. The spy mania seems to rage just now in all the military countries of the Continent. A ludicrous effect of the disease is reported from Genoa. On Wednesday Admiral Magnaghi, when walking near Fort Diamante, was taken for spy and arrested by order of the Captain in command. The more he protested and declared his standing the more certain felt the officer that he had caught an audacious spy. A Lieutenant was sent with a guard to take him to prison. On the way he persuaded the Lieutenant to suffer him to go to his ledgings. In ten missies the Admiral came out of his rooms in full dress uniform and wearing all his decora-

tions. The Lieutenant was confounded. His confusion became greater when the Admiral said in a dictatorial tone: "You shall now come

relate, by something so intensity modern as an elevator. The narrow ridge at the summit will be levelled by blasting for a hotel.

The London School Board's religious teaching campaign loses none of its bitterness as it draws to a close. Lord Salisbury, to the surprise of many of his own supporters, has come to the defence of the Diggleites, or religious test party. Even Mr. Gladstone has written a letter which leaves doubt regarding his views of the controversy. Canon rearrar's contribution to the campaign to-day is outspoken, and attracts much attention. He says:

"I agree with the Bishop of London in regarding the issue of the circular as a grave mistake. I have long been convinced that any victory of a party which unfairly arrogates to itself the name of Church and even Christian party, and still more any attempt to continue the policy of issuing fresh circulars and definitions, can only end in precupitating a purely secular system of national education, which I should regard as an immense disaster. The ultimate result of the circular, if it be forced upon teachers, will be to rob the children of England of all religious teaching in the Hoard schools. The action of the majority of the present Board, however well meant, has been fruitful of confusion and bitterness."

It is becoming evident that a Cabinet crisis in France is delayed only by the critical general situation, which makes it highly unadvisable to change Ministers at the present moment. The Radicals and Socialists are persisting in their attacks upon the President, with the obvious object to drive him to resign in disgust. There is no possibility of such tactics succeeding and they are beginning to cause some reaction in favor of M. Casimir-Périer.

Such is the effect of incidenta like that at Thursday's session of the Persident.

The representative of the district in which the sirest is aituated objected, but on the groound that the change would cause inconvenience. Loud protests arose from some members and the proposal was rejected, but only by

FIGHTING AT PORT ARTHUR

REPORT THAT THE BIG NAVAL STATION HAS BEEN CAPTURED.

nother Bespatch Says the Harbor Has Been Invested and Two Forts Taken - De seristion of Chife and Wethstwei, Where the Next Attack Will Probably Be Made, LONDON, Nov. 10 .- The Pall Mall Gazette's

despatch from Chifu says that Port Arthur has been captured. The despatch also says that five Chinese torpedo boats passed Chifu at an early hour yesterday morning, steaming in the di-

rection of Weihaiwei.

The Tokio correspondent of the Central News says: "Unofficial reports say that Gen. Oyama has captured the Tallen Wan batteries and Kinchow, that Port Arthur has been invested and the two outer forts have been taken, and that a Chinese steam torpedo-layer has been captured "The official despatch steamer has not reached Chemulpo yet. Mr. Otori, formerly Japanese

Minister in Seoul, has been made a privy coun-cillor in recognition of his services. "Telegrams dated at Fusan on Nov. 9 say that the Japanese have quelled the Tonghak rebellion completely. In reference to the search of the steamer Gaelic and the arrest of two Americans aboard the steamer Sydney, I learn that the United States will nor protect any of its cit-

izens who give assistance to the combatants." A despatch from Shanhai to the Central News says the Emperor of China has had a severe attack of fever. The same despatch says that the power of Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang is gradually

Thirty thousand Chinese are awaiting a chance to leave New-Chwang.

A despatch from Chemulpo to the Standard

says that Kithaku, the Vice-Chairman of the Corean Council of State, who was appointed to that position through Japanese influence, was assassinated on Oct. 30. The killing was due to the intense anti-Japanese feeling which pre-HIROSHIMA, Nov. 10 .- At their meeting yes-

terday the Cabinet Ministers discussed a num ber of diplomatic questions. Although it is supposed that the second Japanese army is in possession of Kinchow, no official report of the occupation of that place has been received. By order of the Japanese commander, the Chinese telegraph line from Port Arthur to Tientsin, vis Kinchow, has been cut.

The British steamer Gaello from San Francisco for Yokohama, which was selzed by the Japanese as conveying contraband of war, has seen searched at Nagasaki.

JAPAN'S NEXT MOVE.

The Famous Towns that Will Bo the Newi

The Chinese province of Shantung is favored with many excellent harbors, particularly on its north coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. The most important of these are Chifu and Weihaiwel. The latter obtained notoriety recently by reason of the night attack made upon it by the Japanese naval squadron. While Chifu occupies a very commanding position in north China by reason of its situation at the extreme north of the Shantung promontory, and its importance as a treaty port, Weihaiwei is of equal or greater importance to the Chinese. This scaport lies east of Chifu. Like Chifu, its harbor is very large and well sheltered on all sides. A large island lying to the northeast of the town defends the shipping from the winds from that direction, the only breezes to which it is in any way exposed. The water is, as a rule. deeper than that of Chifu harbor, and the port is much frequented by Chinese junks, the larger proportion of native craft which trade with

said in a dictatorial tone: "You shall now come with me, not to the military prison, but to Gen. Saletta." Gen. Saletta is in command at Genoa. The Swies authorities have at last sanctioned the plans for a railway up the Jungfrau. The railway will, in its upper extremity, run in a tunnel, rising in spirals in the interior of the mountain, and will end on a little rocky plateau on the western side of the summit. The last portion of the ascent will be made, painful to relate, by something so intensely modern as an elevator. The narrow ridge at the summit will be levelled by blasting for a hotel.

The London School Board's religious teaching garmalery loses nous of its hitterness as it draws gray and for the sevent the two nations being conducted at the great fairs held thrices year at and near "the Corean garmalery loses nous of its hitterness as it draws."

Gate." In Manchuria, not far beyond the Corean frontier.

The district surrounding Weihaiwei is populous and the people are generally well to do. A good deal of slik is made in the country round about, the produce of wild silkworms, which are fed not on mulberry leaves, but on the leaves of the oak shrubs which cover the hills surrounding Weihaiwei. This kind of slik is also made in Japan and is called Yama-bai.

Weihaiwei is a walled city of considerable size; so large, in fact, that a few years ago there were many fields within the city walls under cultivation. This is a characteristic of many Chinese cities. Nankin, "the southern capital, being another example. In the northwest corner of Weihaiwei there is a hill on which are saveral famous temples. The number of inhabitants is not commensurate with the area of the city, and ot commensurate with the area of the city, and

the shops are very inferior. The west gate is in a good state of repair, but the other gates are all in a very dilapidated condition, and some are closed altogethor.

Within recent years the Chinese Government has established a naval station at Welhaiwel, for which the port is eminently fitted, and there are many conveniences for the relitting of verses of war, and, for the manufacture of orderes, northeast of the manufacture of orderes, northeast of the state of the pair of the larger war craft. Port Arthur, is, of course, entirely closed by ice during the winter, the Gulf of Pechili being completely frozen over. So also is the harbor of Chifu: but Weihaiwel can sometimes be entered during the winter when the other ports cannot, which, in a measure, accounts for the estimation in which it is, held by the Chinese Government. The city is well defended by fortifications of comparatively recent construction, from plans by European military engineers engaged in the service of the tiovernment.

The people of Weihaiwel are civil and favorably disposed toward foreigners, of whom they have, of course, seen a good deal of late years, since the port became a naval station. The native traders and the people of Shantung as a whole are very enterprising, and have extended their operations into Manchuria and Mongolia, where they are to be found in great numbers. The Shantung promontory has often been the theatre of frightful suffering from families and pestilence, from which the northern portion of the province has, however, in a measure been happily exempt.

Not far from Weihaiwel, on and near to the case of the season of them that they are not Chinese tombe, but were found in the country when the Chinese first settled it. Such tombs are said to be common in the city of Tungchow, which the mental set of the neighborhood say of them that they are not Chinese tombe, but were found in the country when the Chinese first settled its. Such tombs are said to be common in the city of Tungchow, which they entered the majoration of t

neighbors. As it is, foreign vessels have to be moored a considerable distance from the shors, and are exposed to the wind from several direc-tions, so that on many days the loading or dis-c harging of vessels is impossible.

A CHINESE CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS. He Belleves that Befeat Will, in the End. He a Blessing to China.

" If Port Arthur has fallen, the Japaness will invest Pekin within sixty days, and by spring all traces of war in China will have disappeared," said the Rev. Yung Klung Yen of Shanghai just before he left this city last night. Mr. Yen is the senior native Episcopal minister in China. He is fifty-five years of age, and has meen in priestly orders for twenty-five years.
"Port Arthur," he added, "is the only great

naval outfitting station of China. It is practically the ordnance and quartermaster depot of the empire, and its loss would mean China's defeat. However, I do not believe the reports to the effect that Port Arthur has fallen. It is a magnificently fortified vosition, its defences were planned by sminent German engineers, and the troops defending it are the flower of the Chinese army, loyal, patriotic, and courageous. "I must admit, however, that I have never doubted that this war would end in a victory for the Japanese. I have seen the army of Japan on many occasions, Gen. Grant said when he was in that country that he would be proud to lead an army so well disciplined and equipped. The Japanese have been keeping pace with the times; the contact with civilized nations has been of immense service to them; the induence of Christianity has had a wonderful effect in their progress. feat. However, I do not believe the reports to the

of Christianity has had a wonderful effect in their progress.

"On the other hand, my countrymen have been backward. They have honestly believed that they were far in advance of the other na-tions of the world. They really believed that China contained all the wisdom and progress of the world, and that advancement was impossible. The better class of Chinese do not travel—they stay at home satisfied with their surroundings. I know that they did not doubt their ability to easily defeat the Japances at the outset and can the war in a few weeks' time at the most.

the most.

"I believe that by next spring arrangements will be made for peace and the payment of a war indemnity by my country to her enemy, The good result will be the opening of the country to Chistianity and improvement, and another century will see China among the foremost civilized nations of the earth."

HARVARD'S LOOTED OBSERVATORY. Further Details from Peru of the Univer

Boston, Nov. 10 .- The first direct information from the Harvard Observatory in Arequipa Peru, since the reported looting and destruction of the station on the summit of El Misti, which was under the charge of Prof. S. I. Bailey, has just been received by Prof. Edward C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge. The information is contained in an article published in the Arequipa Exchange

" Everything that was on the station at Monte Blanco has disappeared, and also whatever instruments were placed on the summit of El Misti for the meteorological observatory in-stalled by Mr. Bailey. An indelible stain has been thrown on this city. It cannot have been the poor natives nor the inhabitants of this city who are the thieves. No, they must have come prowiing from other places and have known the importance of the things which they stole. We believe that the political authorities will make an investigation in the district of Chiquate

make an investigation in the district of Chiquate to ascertain what persons were in the vicinity of Misti during the month of September.

"If an investigation is made it can be easily ascertained who these persons were. In order to ascend Misti they no doubt hired beasts of the stable keepers or the muleteers. The guilty persons must have arrived at the houses of the place called 'Alto De Los Huesos,' as the necessary point in the ascent. In these places there are inhabitants and they can give many details, and, particulars in regard to the matter. If the sub-prefecture takes, as we think it will, interest in the investigation which we demand, it will be able to obtain what may lead to a good result.

it will be able to obtain what may lead to a good result.

"We shall continue occupying ourselves in this matter, in order that it may be proved that the inhabitants of this locality did not nor could not have shared in this crime, so contrary to their proverbial honesty. To effect the robbery, the thieves broke the locks and carried off also beds and whatever there was at Monte Blanco. The astronomical and meteorological observatory has been and is the pride of Arequipa, and a just ground for profound admiration and appreciation of the scientific institution which ordered its founding. Harvard University of Cambridge, U.S.A."

In commenting on this news which he sends, Prof. Balley writes to Prof. Pickering that the article was written to the editor of the Arequipa newspaper, based upon information that was brought into the town.

YOUNG HERZIG'S FORGERIES. Trapped by His Relatives and Turned Over

to the Police. John Herzig, 24 years of age, son of Simon Herzig of the firm of Herzig Brothers, furriers at 133 Mercer street, was charged with forgery in the Tombs Police Court vesterday. Phillip Herzig. an uncle, who is a member of the firm made affidavit that the young man had forged checks, drafts, and negotiable paper to between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Herzig was held in \$2,000

for trial by Justice Ryan.

Four years ago young Herzig, it is alleged, forged paper to the amount of \$400. His father took up the paper and sent the youth to Europe. Shortly after his return young Herzig again forged his father's name, and, after raising \$3,000, was sent to the Elmira Reformatory

forged his father's name, and, after raising \$3,000, was sent to the Elmira Reformatory early in 1889 by Recorder Smyth. While there he was a model prisoner.

He was paroled at the end of two years, and made his father a solemn promise that he would lead an honorable life. On the strength of this promise he was taken into the business, and at the end of six months was set up in business for himself. He went throughout the country huying hides, and always found a ready market for his goods with his father's firm.

For some time the young man did well, but recently forsed paper has been coming in at the Columbia and Rutchers' and Drovers' banks, where the firm deposits. The Herzigs learned that people in Rochester, Lyous, and other places in this and other States had been swindled, and that the young man had lost \$4,000 at fare banks in St. Louis.

Simon Herzig set a trap to procure his son's arrest. When the young man helegraphed from Rochester that he would expect money in Roston, he saswered all right.

A brother met the young man in Boston and persuaded him to come home, representing that there was to be a family council of some sort. When the two arrived here on Thursday night the brother hold the cabman to drive to Police Headquarters, where the young man was locked up. In court young Herzig pleaded not guilty. Cashier Collins of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank testified that several signatures purporting to have been made by the Hierzig firm were forgeries, and Philip Herzig showed that the papers came from his relatives to put him away.

RETRENCHMENT IN CHICAGO.

Within the Appropriation. Curcago, Nov. 10 .- Following the policy of retrenchment, and coming close upon the dis-charge of hundreds of men from the Public

Works Department, Mayor Hopkins has turned

his attention to the Police Department. Chief Brennan sent out an order to-day saying that emergencies, such as riots, small-pox epidemics, large fires, &c., bave made such enermous demands on the force and upon the police appropriation that it is necessary immediately to reduce the expenses. That no injustice may be done, the Chief requests that commanding officers report to him at once for dismissal the names of the officers least efficient, regardless of retails.

names of the officers least efficient, regardless of raths.

"This move," said Chief Brennan, "means what it says. I am determined to keep the department within the appropriation, no matter how much chopping I may have to do. We will first try and retrench by dropping every man who is not up to the mark, and then, if we are still running outside the appropriation, we will have to adopt some other means of letting men go. One thing is certain, the inspectors must out down their forces, and if they can't I'll have to cut the inspectors down; that "all there is to that."

""Will that order affect commanding officers?"

"Certainly it will, and I am free to say that certain men above the rank of patrolman had better look out."

THE BOND-ISSUE RUMORS.

TREASURY OFFICIALS DENY THEM FROM THE SECRETARY DOWN.

Mr. Carlisle Says that, as Far as He Knows, No Buch Step Is Contemplated-The President Said to Be Arranging for It Without Consulting the Secretary,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- If President Cleve-

land intends to order a new bond issue in the

immediate future, he has reached a decision

without asking the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury. A New York newspaper this morning makes the positive announcement that a new issue of bonds will be ordered within the next three or four days, and says that Secretary Carlisle has not been consulted with regard to this latest financial plan of the Administration The Secretary this morning authorized the statement that he had no information whatever on the subject of the proposed issue of bonds, and that, so far as he knew, no such step is con templated. He said, moreover, that there would be no bond issue before Congress meets, but in imated that in his annual report he might ecommend a new three per cent. loan, as he has

ione before, Notwithstanding the Secretary's denial, reports have been persistent in Washington to-day that the Administration had actually decided that the bonds must be issued at once, and that steps to that end had already been taken. The presence of Conrad N. Jordan at the Treasury Department this morning was accepted as an indication that some important financial plan was on foot, but Mr. Jordan denied absolutely that his visit to Washington had anything whatever to do with the proposed or alleged issue of bonds. Assistant Secretary Curtis added his endorsement to this denial, and at an early hour in the afternoon Mr. Jordan returned to New York, still insisting that he knew nothing whatever about a new bond issue.

All of the Treasury officials who would of

ecessity be informed if a bond issue within the next few days had been determined upon denied all knowledge on the subject. Treasurer Morgan, Comptroller Eckels, the Assistant Sec. retaries, and the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, all said that no prepara-tions for a bond issue had been made, and that, so far as they knew, none was contemplated. One Treasury official, in referring to the published statement that a loan is necessitated by the depleted gold reserve, produced the figures to show that the reserve is higher now by twenty

days during the past month. The amount of the gold reserve to-day is about \$62,000,000. Secretary Carlisle, in his denial that new onds were to be authorized, said that certain New York bankers had been persistently advising that some such action should be taken at once, and he intimated that they were attempting to force a bond issue for speculative pur-Treasury Department took the same view of the situation, and expressed privately the opinion

millions of dollars than it has been on several

that nothing would be done, at least until Congress meets. The report that President Cleveland may be arranging to float a new loan on his own book is made plausible by the fact that more than once during the present Administration President Cleveland has "turned down" his Secretary of the Treasury and upset his plans and decisions. This was notably the case at the time the Secretary contemplated redeeming the Treasury notes in silver in the spring (1893, and when he had agreed to the

i 1803, and when he had agreed to the famous and ill-fated compromise on the Silver Repeal bill last fail. It has never happened, however, that the President has taken any action with regard to the Treasury finances without so much as consulting Secretary Carlisle, but this is just what he must have done in the present instance if it be true that he has authorized a bond issue. To those who know the close official and personal relations that exist between the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, it appears strange that the latter would be left in ignorance of the President's determination on such an important matter as authorizing an addition to the public dobt. Secretary Carlisle has been present at all the Cabinet meetings of late, and a Cabinet colleague, who stands as close to Mr. Cleveland as Mr. Carlisle does, said to-day that if an issue of bonds had been authorized, or was about to be, he was profoundly ignorant of it.

to-day that if an issue of bonds had been authorized, or was about to be, he was profoundly ignorant of it.

At a late hour to-night the interest attaching to the report that the President would authorize an issue of bonds upon his own responsibility, was added to by the visit of Secretary Carlisle to the President at his country house on the Woodley road. The President and Mrs. Cleveland have been living in the country for the past fortnight, and Mr. Cleveland seldom comes to town. The fact that Secretary Carlisle visited him to-night and had a long talk indicates nothing except that if a bond issue had been determined upon the Secretary of the Treasury could hardly have been uninformed about it. He says again to-night however, that no bond issue is to be authorized at present with his knowledge, and the public must therefore wait a while to ascertain whether the report that the President intends to run the Treasury Department over the head of the Secretary of the Treasury is true or not.

From the last bond issue the Treasury received \$38,000,000 of gold net, and from a bond issue now, while it would increase the Treasury; general balance, no one at all acquainted with Treasury finance believes that \$75,000,000 in net gold would be received for \$50,000,000 in the following the lowest point reached last aummer, and Treasury officials again say they see no reasons now that did not exist more emphatically last summer for strengthening the gold reserve. The available balance outside of

summer, and Treasury officials again say they see no reasons now that did not exist more emphatically last summer for strengthening the gold reserve. The available balance outside of the gold reserve is to-day \$43,000,000, when, at the time of the last bond issue, it was less than \$10,000,000.

An increase rather than a diminution of revenue is looked for. So far this month the receipts have aggregated \$0,000,000 and the expenditures \$11,000,000, of which \$5,500,000 have been paid on account of pensions.

The customs receipts for the ten days of this month reach \$3,737,000, an increase of \$200,000 for the month, but a loss for the fiscal year to date of \$2,000,000 as compared with the same period of last year. Internal revenue receipts for November have aggregated \$2,500,000, a loss for the month, so far, as compared with the ten days of November, 1892, of \$1,000,000, but an excess for the fiscal year to date, as compared with the corresponding period in the local year 1803, of \$15,000,000.

This condition of the Treasury is pointed to as showing evidence of improvement, which began two months ago, and as indicating no immediate necessity for a bond issue. Intimations are thrown out in an unofficial way that the President and Seoretary Cartiale are not entirely in accord as to a bond issue is authorized in the present confilions of the Treasury and the gold reserve, it will not be done on Secretary Cartiale's recommendation.

Assistant Secretary Curtia left here for New York this afternoon. It is denied at the Treasury that his departure has anything to do with a bond issue.

The denials by Treasury officials that a bond issue is contemplated by the Administration were regarded by usually well-informed bank era yeaterday as either, technical or, if sincers the result of ignorance. It is understood that the Presidents of the two or three trust com the Presidents of the two or three trust com-panies who came to the rescus of the Govern-ment when the last issue had virtually falled, have convinced the President that the excess of the disbursements of the Treas-ury over its receipts and its compara-tive small gold balance make an issue of bonds for gold highly desirable. At least one of the trust company officials referred to has as-sured his assemines and others that an issue of bonds in the immediate future has been decided upon by the President.

bonds in the immediate future has been decided upon by the President.

A number of tank officers received sufficiently definite information about the matter yesteriasy to discuss it seriously among themselves, and it is learned that the question of bieding for the bonds will be taken up formally on Monday. No one in Wall street is surprised at Secretary Carinie's ignorance, professed or real, of a contemplated issue of bonds, for it is believed that the President is now guided in determining the financial policy of the Government more by certain pusple in Wall street than by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was commanly reported down town yesterday that Mr. Carlisle would realign before the end of the year. This rumor may have been the legitimate sequences to the prevailing belief that he has not been and will not be consulted as to the measure that should be taken to finance the Treasury at this time.

"Ompoge," E. dt. W. "Odens,"

THREE OUT OF SEVEN SAVED. Safferings of the Little Schooner Coronet's Crew in a Hurricans.

Two of the crew of the little two-masted Nova Scotian schooner Coronet arrived here yesterday from Port of Spain, Trinidad, and spun a yarn of disaster in which four of their shipmates perished, and their skipper, Capt, R.

Ralcom, received injuries that still keep him in

hospital at Port of Spain. The Coronet left Halifax on Oct. 2 with cargo of potatoes and fish for Santiago, Cuba. When she was eleven days out she was overtaken by a roaring northeaster which lashed up a mighty sea. The Coronet soudded before the blast under bare poles until the fear of being pooped prompted her skipper to bend on a storm trysail and heave her to. The wind was blowing with hurricane force when night set in, and the trysail was torn from the bolt ropes and sent flying to leeward.

Then the schooner fell off into the trough of the sea. She rolled her masts out before morning, and they hung by the rigging alongside and threatened to pound in the vessel's sides. The crew made several unsuccessful efforts to cut away the rigging. At last the mainmast, getting athwart a wave, rammed a big hole in the Coronet's starboard side.

All hands went to work at the pumps, but they could not free her. She settled until her deck was nearly flush with the sea and the waves made a clear breach over her. After abandoning the pumps, Capt. Balcom and Seamen Hedden, Carlsor, and Peterson lashed themselves to the rail of the poop deck and two other sailors lashed themselves to the best bower. Peter Adams, the cook, went below to get some provisions just before the schooner settled, and was drowned in a torrent that poured down the companionway. Seaman Hedden was swept into the tumult twice, but saved himself by catching the rigging and drawing himself back aboard the wreck.

When dawn came the storm moderated. Pe-tersen had disappeared in the night, and the two men who had lashed themselves to the big anchor were also missing. The seas were still high, and all hands spent another night at their lashings. On the morning of the third day the rail worked loose, and the three survivors sought shelter on the top of the deck house. They had been without food and water for two days and nights, and one of them risked a dive into the cabin and brought up a box of codfish and a jar of honey. The akipper would not let the men eat either honey or fish, as such food would have aggravated their thirst. They wrapped themselves in a tarpaulin and lay all night on the deck house. The deck of the battered schooner was a wash, and every sea that leaped athwart her tumbled pieces of wreckage against the shivering men.

The next morning the Creele Prince, bound hence to Port of Spain, hove in sight, and observing the wildly gesticulating men aboard the hulk, bore down and took them off. They had been badly bruised by the flotsam from the wreck, and were weak and sick from exposure

BLOWN AROUND LONG ISLAND. Schooner Kennebec's Hard Time Setting Into Patchogue,

The schooner Kennebec, which arrived at City Island on Oct. 30 from Richmond, Me., with a cargo of lumber for Patchogue, L. I., came via Long Island Sound. After towing down through Hell Gate and taking a pilot on board she passed out through the Narrows and headed for Patchogue. When off Fire Island on Nov. 3 she was struck

by a northerly gale, which forced her off shore. She tried to make Sandy Hook, but a shift of wind sent her to the eastward as far as Mon tauk Point. The gale then abated and the schooner put back and reached the entrance to Patchogue harber, but while waiting for sufficient tide to get over the bar a northwest gale sprung up and she was again blown to sea, about forty-five miles, and to the eastwardas far as Block Island. In this last gale the vessel's headstays were carried away and in her weakened condition it was feared her masts would be

carried away. When the vessel came to anchor the crew were nearly exhausted, having been on duty continuously day and night for four days. The Kennebec got into City Island again having made the complete circuit of Long Island on this voyage. She is now anchored at City Island. After making repairs she will again proceed through Hell Gate and attempt

to reach Patchogue. CAR ON FIRE ON A BRESTLE. Passengers Stand on the Ties While Fire men Are Summoned.

Four men and a woman, who were passengers on trolley car 18 of the North Hudson County Railway Company, had an exciting time on Friday night when they discovered that the car. which was bowling on a trestle forty feet above the ground, was on fire.

The car, which was in charge of Motorman Jeremiah Manny, left the Palisade avenue de pet at 9:30 o'clock bound for the Hoboken Ferry. Manny shut off the current after leav ing the station, and the car coasted down the decline until the level was reached, when he turned the current on full. A whizzing noise was heard and flames began to shoot through

the floor of the car. Near Henderson street the house of No. 2 Truck stands beside the trestle. The motorman brought the car to a standstill opposite the truck house and the passengers were assisted to the tracks. They stood on the ties while the conductor shouted "fire" at the firemen in the truck house. A ladder was soon brought out, and two of the firemen climbed to the trestle with fire extinguishers. By this time the flames

were burning flercely. The car was visible through a thick volume of smoke arising from beneath it, and sparks of fire fell through the trestle to the street. Before the flames were subdued by the firemen the floor and sides of the car had been badly charred.

MAY STOP THE TRAINS. Justice Cayner Grants an Injunction

Against the Brooklyn Elevated Hallroad Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has granted an injunction restraining the operation of the Broadway branch of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad in front of the property at 369 Broadway, owned by Eliza and George Beck. In February the Becks began a suit against the company to recover damages for injuries to their property caused by the construction and operation of the road. They claimed that the projecty had been depreciated to the extent of \$4,000. The trial of the case was put off from time to time, but finally on Fridey, when it was again called, Justice Gaynor positively refused to grant the request of Gen. Wingate, the counsel of the company, for another adjournment, and amounced that the trial would have to go on. Gen. Wingate refused to take any part in the proceedings, and was told by Justice Gaynor that it was a deliberate default on his part, and that he knew it. After an inquest had been taken Unstice Gaynor granted the injunction, and also awarded the plaintiffs \$1,000 damages. Yesterday he denied the motion of the company's counsel for a stay. Unless the company sets a stay the running of the Broadway trains may be stopped to-morrow. injuries to their property caused by the con

ANTERNS, I. T., Nov. 10, -Gov. Gurdner has received a telegram from District Attorney Alfred McClure of Alderson telling bim that \$60 armed Choctaws are on the lines of Cole and Gaines counties, near Wilburton, and that his immediate attention is nesded, as seriou trouble is expected. This is the result of the execution of Silan Lewis near Wilburton las Monday.

The Yorktown Leaves for Japan. Ban Francisco, Nov. 10.—The United States ordiner York town left Mare Island at 10 o'clock this morning for Honolulu, thence to Yokohama.

CASSIUS CLAY'S ROMANCE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RENTUCKT'S FAMOUS ABOLITION.

IST GETS A MARRIAGE LICENSE. He Is 84 Years Old and His Intended Bride Is Only 15-A Country Lass-The Cere-

mony Supposed to Have Taken Place at the General's Fortified Homostend, Louisville, Nov. 10.—Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay has secured a license to marry a 15-year-old girl, and to-night is probably her husband. He lives ten miles from a telegraph station, and as no one from the neighboring town of Richmond cared to drive out there this evening, it is not definitely known whether the ceremony co-

He had made all arrangements for the ceremony this morning. County Judge Chensuls was engaged to perform the ceremony to-day, but it is reported to-night that he could not go. He, too, lives a distance from town. It is barely possible that Gen. Clay's relatives may undertake to prevent the marriage on the ground of his age and mental condition, but it is a question whether they will have the courage to brave

the old "lion of White Hall." Gen. Clay has been acting with unusual scentricity for two years, and has lately placed an armed guard around White Hall. He fancies that he is being pursued by enemies, and has picketed and garisoned his place to be prepared for their coming. The knowledge of this and Gen. Clay's reputation for courage has effectu-ally shielded him from intrusion for sometime. Gen. Clay is exactly 84 years old. He retains much of his physical and mental powers, except that he has grown very eccentric. The girl whom he arranged to marry is an orphan

named Dora Richardson.
She is barely 15 years old and has no relatives except two brothers. Her mother was run over and killed a year ago near White Hall by a railroad train, and since then Gen. Clay has taken care of the daughter. He has been sending her to a neighboring school, and it was known that he intended to educate her. No one dreamed that he thought of marriage. Miss Richardson is said to be a rather pretty country lass of ordinary mental attainments. Her parents were very poor.

Gen. Clay was accompanied to town by a neighbor, Henry C. Stagner, who signed the marriage bond as Kentucky law requires. Stagner lives near White Hall. This old home of the Clay family is a splendid blue-grass estate, ten miles from Richmond. It was bought from the Indians by Gen. Clay's grandfather, and no other man outside of the Clay family has ever lived on it.

Until about two years ago Gen. Clay still took an active part in politics and made many Re-publican speeches. Since then he has occupied simself in writing an occasional letter to the newspapers. The flerce spirit he showed when he became

the first Abolitionist of Kentucky and took his ife in his hands to go upon the stump is unchanged. He once was Minister to Russia. Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr., a candidate for the Democratio nomination for Governor, is his

nephew. JOHN A. LOGAN'S FISTS.

He Used Them to His Own Advantage at Baltimore's Horse Show. BALTIMORE, Nov. 10 .- John A. Logan, son of the late General, and Martin O'Brien, the Hunta-man of the Elkridge Hunt Club, were the principals in a rattling fight last night, and except for police interference one or the other would have been badly worsted. The trouble originated over a trifling matter. Both have entries at the horse show, and their stables were adja-cent. The judges had just finished with the

cent. The judges had just finished with the harnessed-horse class, in which Mr. Logan's "Bevil's Deputy" took the second prize, when O'Brien's stable boy, in throwing a blanket over a horse accidentally struck Mr. Logan with the buckle. The latter, with some show of temper, pushed the boy aside.

O'Brien, who is of a warm temperament, and who on several occasions has had trouble, followed Mr. Logan and at once attacked him. O'Brien is large and powerfully built, and attired as he was in a long, heavy overcoat, looked very formidable. But there is fighting blood in the Logan stock. The son of the Illinois warrior looks something like his father. Though not

very formidable. But there is fighting blood in the Logan stock. The son of the Illinois warrior looks something like his father. Though not nearly the size of O'Brien, his figure is compact and athletic, and he knows how to use his hands. O'Brien had no sconer equared off than Logan shot out a vicious swing with his right arm, his fist landing on O'Brien on the cheekbone with a resounding thump.

The latter staggered back against the side of the building, and Logan proceeded to follow up his advantage. For a time there was a confusion of blows, imprecations, flying sawdust, and a group of spectators. O'Brien attempted in vain to knock out his antagonist, but he could not land. Meanwhile Logan again and again caught his burly antagonist on the neck. It looked like Logan's fight, when a policeman who had heard of the mill rushed in and separated the fighters. Friends, too, interfered and induced Logan to go out, when he was met and arrested by two policemen. After an explanation he was set free.

CUSTOM HOUSE RESIGNATIONS.

The Surveyor Forestalls President Cloveland's Civil Service Ruling.

The sudden call of Surveyor McGuire for the resignations of all the messengers in his employ last Thursday has caused a great deal of goestp among the employees in the Custom House, There is talk that the Surveyor took this step in order to circumvent President Cleveland's ruling of the previous Saturday extending the operation of the Civil Service law to the lower grades of employment in the Treasury Department.

grades of employment in the Treasury Department.

Surveyor McGuire said yesterday that he had not received official notice that the ruling would apply to men holding these positions, and that he had asked for the resignations in order to have them in hand if he desired to make further changes. He has not yet appointed their successors, and the men are still in service. Some of the men have served in the Custom House for a long time. The average of the salaries paid the thirteen was about \$720 a year. The names of the messengers whose resignations were called for and tendered are: James J. Smith, H. F. Mullen, James Casey, B. F. Anderson, George T. Conrad, Robert Hunt, William F. Quirk, M. Hines, L. Hogan, D. W. Young, deorge S. Moeser, A. E. Drummond, W. F. Wiley.

THE LAUNCH OF THE ST. LOUIS. A Belegation with a Bottle of Wine for

Sr. Louis, Nov. 10,-A special train, comsisting of two sleeping cars, dining car, and baggage car, conveying the party of St. Louisians to the launching of the steamer St. Louis at Philadelphia, left the Union station at noos to-day.

The locomotive and coaches were decorated The locomotive aim coaches were decorated with flowers and bunting. The train is expected to strive in Philadelphia at 5:30 o clock to morrow afternoon. After participating in the launching exercises the party will leave for home on Wednesday evening.

A carefully guarded bottle of St. Louis wine is being carried by the party and will be presented to Mrs. Cleveland with which to christen the new steamer.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 10.—There has been a two-mustod schooner off the shore of Fire Isla two-masted schooler off the shore of Fire Island all afternoon. She seems to be disabled. Her maintopmast is gone, her foresalls and jibs are loose and torn and flying in the wind, and her maintail is hanging loose.

There was a pilot boat by her at dark. The French line steamer La flourgogne, outward bound, stood by her for a little while this afternoon. When last seen this evening the schooler was drifting east. was drifting east.

The Brooklyn Health authorities estimate the present population of that city at 1,080,000 Hased on this estimate the death rate last week was 17.0 in each 1.000 of the population, the deaths numbering 364.

Brooklyn Has More Than a Million News

The Vice-President in North Carolina ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 10.—Vice-President Stevenson arrived here this afternoon. His wife and daughter have been in Asheville for several weeks.